

61596 to 61625—Continued.

61624. *TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA* (Roxb.) Wight and Arn. Combretaceæ.

The tropical almond (*Terminalia catappa*) is one of the most popular trees in southern Florida, where it is extensively planted as an ornamental shade tree. This closely related Asiatic species, found in many parts of India, is described by Brandis (Forest Flora of India) as a large tree, 80 to 100 feet tall, with hard, leathery leaves 5 to 9 inches long and erect, terminal racemes of dull-yellow flowers. The tree appears to thrive best in India in heavy, binding soils. The dark-brown wood is valued in India for general construction purposes.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 53589.

61625. *THYSANOLAENA MAXIMA* (Roxb.) Kuntze. Poaceæ. Grass.

An ornamental, tropical grass, 8 to 10 feet high, which grows wild in the mountainous regions of northern India. The great masses of steel-gray inflorescences give the huge clumps a handsome appearance during about four months of the year.

61626 to 61632.

From Panama. Seeds collected by David Fairchild, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received August 23, 1924.

61626. *CHAMAEDOREA* sp. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

Several of the palms of this genus are attractive ornamentals. This one is said by Doctor Fairchild to be slender and of graceful habit.

61627. *ELAEIS MELANOCOCCA* Gaertn. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

A wide-spreading, low palm which grows in damp situations. It is closely related to the African oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), and a clear oil is extracted from the kernels in small quantities by the natives, who prize it highly for cooking.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 57801.

61628. *INGA RUFESCENS* Benth. Mimosa-ceæ.

A tropical tree with acaciailike foliage and small heads of white flowers with showy red stamens. Native to Panama.

61629. *MANICARIA SACCIFERA* Gaertn. Phœnicaceæ. Palm.

Unlike most palms, this Brazilian species has entire leaves, which become about 30 feet in length and 5 feet in width. The trunk is erect, ringed, and unarmed, and 15 to 20 feet high. The natives of Brazil use the immense leaves of this palm for thatching their huts and also for making a coarse cloth.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 45087.

61630. *PRIORIA COPAIFERA* Griseb. Cæsal-piniaceæ.

A large, handsome tree, native to central and northern South America, which yields a resin known commercially as balsam of copaiba, according to Pittier (*Plantas Usuales de Costa Rica*).

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 47998.

61626 to 61632—Continued.

61631. *RHEEDIA LATERIFLORA* L. Clusiaceæ.

The "hatstand tree" is a small tree, about 10 feet high, common in the woods of the island of Trinidad. It is noted for the regularity of its branching, and is frequently cut, fastened in a heavy base, and used as a hatstand.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 45604.

61632. *STERCULIA* sp. Sterculiaceæ.

A number of sterculias are attractive shade trees, adapted for growing in the warmer parts of the United States. This one, sent in from Panama, will be grown for its possible ornamental value.

61633. *ORYZA SATIVA* L. Poaceæ. Rice.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by H. E. Fernandez. Received September 15, 1924.

Introduced for rice-breeding experiments.

61634 to 61695.

From Union of South Africa. Seeds collected by H. L. Shantz, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received August, 1924. Notes by Doctor Shantz.

61634. *AESCHYNOMENE ELAPHROXYLON* (Guill. and Perr.) Taub. (*Hermintera elaphroxylon* Guill. and Perr.). Fabaceæ. Ambash.

No. 240a. Lake Nyasa. April 22, 1924. Ambash forms the principal tree in the marshy lands and papyrus swamps about the central African lakes and is abundant in the upper Nile region. The plant has light foliage similar to that of the ordinary acacia, but differs in having very large pealike, orange-yellow flowers. It forms at times a trunk 10 inches in diameter, and the wood is exceedingly light, a log 10 feet long weighing only a few pounds. Along the upper Nile it is used extensively in making rafts and huts, and should be valuable in a great many ways.

61635. *ALOE ZEBRINA* Baker. Liliaceæ.

No. 416. Near Nyamandslova, Southern Rhodesia. June 12, 1924. An aloe, grown on swamp land, which blooms during the drought period. The very showy flower spike rises from a relatively small rosette.

61636. *ANTHOSCHMIDTIA* sp. Poaceæ. Grass.

No. 245. April 23, 1924. Mixed grass seed from Monkey Bay, Nyasaland. All are sand grasses, grown in a relatively arid country.

61637. *ARISTIDA* sp. Poaceæ. Grass.

No. 381. Bembezi, Southern Rhodesia. June 10, 1924. Native grass used for hay.

61638. *ASPARAGUS* sp. Convallariaceæ.

No. 344. Blantyre. May 21, 1924. An ornamental asparagus.

61639. *BABIANA* sp. Iridaceæ.

No. 442. Bathoen, Bechuanaland. June 16, 1924. From semiarid grasslands. Attractive irideaceous flowers. The corms are eaten by baboons.